

The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1905.

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 38.

The "Good old Summer Time" need should be suppressed.

As a traveler Mr. Roosevelt has predecessors skinned many leagues.

Mr. Roosevelt says conditions forced Mr. Morton to give rebates. The same idea might be applicable to a burglar.

Dummy Director Dewey received \$20,000 per annum from the Equitable strong box. Wonder what Trustee Cleveland will get?

The disgorging process is now in order for Equitable gratters. Ex-President Alexander has headed the list with a refund of something over \$25,000.

The first bale of new cotton brought 30 cents. If crop conditions are as bad as reported in some sections the chances are that many of the later bales will look like that sum.

Grover Cleveland may be right in saying that Ex-Presidents are God forsaken creatures, but they are hunted up by financiers on earth, at least, whenever any fat trusteeships are in sight.

President Newman, of the Lake Shore, says eighteen hour trains between New York and Chicago are not dangerous. Probably not as long as they keep on the main track and the track is clear.

It's dollars to the hole in a doughnut that an interview with Engineer Wallace upon the Panama canal mix up would prove mighty interesting if he could only be induced to unburden himself a little.

The election of Gen. E. M. Law as editor of the Bartow Courier-Intendant is a very judicious one. The general is a writer of the first class and a man of clear insight and firmness—admirable qualities for the editor of a leading paper of the state—Tampa Times.

General Law is one of the state's most distinguished citizens—an educator of ability and a gallant Confederate veteran who is popular with every veteran in the state. He ought to, and no doubt will, make a valuable paper of the Courier-Intendant.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTI-SUNDAY BASEBALL LAW.

The Plant City Courier apparently has a mistaken impression regarding the anti-Sunday baseball law passed by the state legislature recently. In a recent issue it says:

That Sunday baseball law must be a peculiarly constructed statute. It doesn't seem to apply in Jacksonville while in Pensacola the sheriff says there must be no Sunday ball. Probably Jacksonville considers herself bigger than the law, a kind of a law unto herself.

The Jacksonville Metropolis takes exception to the insinuation that Jacksonville is bigger than the law, replying to the Courier as follows:

Nonsense. Jacksonville baseballists only wish to have the validity of the law tested, and if the courts decide the law was properly framed and passed it will be submitted to without murmur. The sheriff of Duval county has gone about the execution of the law in the right way—by arresting and citing defendants to appear in court. There is considerable doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, and hence the suit. There are no more law-abiding people in Florida than the white citizens of Jacksonville, and this will be demonstrated again in the baseball case as well as other cases.

The accounts sent broadcast over the land in regard to the arrest of W. C. West, of this city, as president of the baseball club, for not obeying the newly enacted law, convey a wrong impression. Mr. West is no outlaw, but a peaceable, law-abiding citizen and a city official, and he and other baseballists here will submit gracefully to the decrees of the courts. In fact, the test of the law is in the nature of a friendly matter between parties here. The law found its origin in Jacksonville, and consequently

ly she could not very well think "herself bigger than a law" she had invoked.

As far as Pensacola is concerned the sheriff has not found it necessary to declare himself upon the subject. As soon as the bill became a law Pensacolians immediately gave it the respect that was its due. There has been no attempt to violate it in this city and, in all probability, there will not be any such attempt.

LOCATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Jacksonville Times-Union.

As our readers know, the Times-Union some time ago opened a special department for the free and unlimited discussion of the proper location of the State University. This was done in order to secure the views of the people as to the most available site of an institution which, if it be rightly conceived and broadly based, will endure for many years and serve the purposes of many generations yet to come.

Nevertheless, in all this discussion, pro and con the most important and vital consideration of all seems to have been lost sight of; and in saying this we need hardly say that we have reference, not to the locality, but to the character of the university the Board of Control proposes to make—the basis upon which it shall be founded, and the superstructure that shall arise from that foundation.

It should never be forgotten in discussing this subject, that character must always count for more than location, and that the spirit in which the great work of education is conceived and carried out must always be of more significance than the mere environment.

What, for instance, would it matter to the state of Florida in the years to come, if any given locality, in spite of all that its natural advantages might be, were passed by and left neglected in the wild scramble for place and preference, provided that the institution of learning reared by the Board of Control contained within itself the one thing needful?

If the university to be established by that board be built upon broad and enduring lines—if its principles be catholic, its atmosphere elevating, and its curriculum sufficient—if its faculty be animated by zeal and fidelity, and its moral and intellectual life be all that it should be—then our state will at last have a seat of learning in which the torch of education shall cast abroad its beams undimmed by sectional contention or any unworthy spirit of local prejudice.

It is confidently believed that the new board will be sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the situation to arise above the unwholesome atmosphere of personal and local clamor—above popular acclaim and newspaper controversy—and to enter upon its duties in a spirit that will render it impossible for it to lose sight of the one supreme good for which all loyal Floridians should now strive.

Florida needs a State University—an institution whose diploma shall mean something—whose insignia of honor will admit the bearer to the society of the elect the world over, and around whose ivied walls shall cluster memories that consecrate the alma mater of the world's chosen spirits. But that need can never be supplied by lending an attentive ear to the groundswell of any popular movement or by ignoring those higher considerations which should at this juncture have weight with the Board of Control.

Electric Light Bulbs.
While grasping a small incandescent electric lamp one night Professor Sommer, a German scientist, happened to observe that on contact with his hand the bulb of the lamp would show a luminous comparable with a mist of light, illuminating certain parts of the glass as well as his fingers even before the electric current was completed. This phenomenon could be produced several times by rubbing the electric bulb with the hand. Not all electric bulbs are suitable for the experiment. Those which have been used for some time and which show the well known dark coating of carbon particles are especially apt to fail. After rubbing a new or nearly new lamp containing no metallic conductors strongly on the skin of the forehead or lower arm, to withdraw the lamp suddenly from the skin will cause the bulb to show the luminous phenomenon. Withdrawing the lamp and stopping it suddenly causes its outlines to stand out distinctly illuminated, while in the middle a bright spot is observed.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN GOOD ROADS BUILDING.

(Live Oak Crescent)

There are some ignoramuses who have had the assurance to assert that good roads could be constructed in Suwannee county at an average cost of \$1,000 per mile or less. Of course they shot off their buzzes with this kind of chat through mere ignorance, because every reading, sensible man knows, if he has an ounce of brains and a thimble full of sense, that hard roads cost five thousand dollars a mile in New Jersey and of course they cost the same everywhere, and the figure is absolutely accurate whether it is accurate or not. Who ever heard of a hard road costing less than five thousand dollars a mile? It is an absolute necessity for a hard road to cost \$5,000 a mile, that is one of the prerogatives of a hard road, and it must cost that, be it built through a country where material is as plentiful as sunshine, or be it built one thousand miles from the material. One undisputed duty a hard road owes to the present and posterity is the duty to cost \$5,000 per mile, and if it don't cost it then it has failed to do its whole duty. A hard road that has cost less than five thousand dollars a mile is not a hard road no matter how hard and good it is.

Something like eight months ago Marshal W. H. Lyle, with a gang of convicts, paved a portion of Howard street and Ohio avenue. This paving was done with a mixture of soft lime rock and clay. It was put down to the regulation depth recommended by all builders of hard roads, and when the first rains came it was awful, simply terrible, and the work and so-called hard road was heartily laughed at by those who had persistently maintained that hard roads must cost five thousand dollars per mile, because these had cost less than five hundred per mile for a 15 foot road. The advocates of roads hung their heads, that is those who said roads could be built within a figure the people could afford. Time has drifted on as time will always do if left to its own inclinations, and that pavement has changed, within the past few weeks the heaviest of heavy rains have fallen, but the surface of that pavement has remained firm. It has gotten to the point where neither sun or rain effect it, it is a task to dig through it with a pick, and it would be a fine road, oh! such a fine road but for one, just one little thing, it didn't cost five thousand dollars per mile, and I regret it so much, if it only had the good roads question might be solved.

It is such a pity. True 200 miles of this kind of road could be built for a little over \$100,000 and it would give the people a fine system of public highways, as good roads as anybody could ask for—but, they didn't cost \$5,000 per mile, and it is a matter of vital importance that hard roads should cost that much money, and no road, no matter how good it is, is worth a cent unless it costs \$5,000 per mile. Every well regulated road should cost that, and the reading, thinking public knows it.

Build a hard road for \$5,000? Why, man, that's taking advantage of circumstances and robbing conditions of its advantages, and that would never do. Its wrong, awfully wrong, and we who are honest and upright must not submit to it for a moment.

Florida Good Enough.

Editor Mayes of The Pensacola Journal says Florida is good enough for him, both winter and summer, and he has no idea of going elsewhere to pass the summer. He tells of the pleasures furnished by fishing and boating on Pensacola bay, and adds the delights of ripe watermelons, rosy peaches, luscious pineapples, and the hundred joys of life which field and garden and stream supply to those who wish them in Florida. Sensible man.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

The Journal Printed During May 1905, a Total of

119,610 Copies
Or an Average of 4,601 Daily.

The following figures show The Journal's circulation for each day during the month of May, 1905, with the average number of copies daily.

May 1	4,350	May 17	4,350
May 2	5,100	May 18	4,350
May 3	5,150	May 19	4,350
May 4	5,100	May 20	4,350
May 5	4,900	May 21	4,750
May 6	4,910	May 22	4,350
May 7	4,950	May 23	4,350
May 8	4,950	May 24	4,350
May 9	4,500	May 25	4,350
May 10	4,500	May 26	4,350
May 11	4,450	May 27	4,350
May 12	4,450	May 28	4,350
May 13	4,450	May 29	4,350
May 14	4,750	May 30	4,700
May 15	4,750	May 31	4,600
May 16	4,350		
Total for month	119,610		
Average daily circulation	4,601		

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

HARRY R. SMITH,
Circulation Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of May, 1905.

J. R. STOKES,
Notary Public.

A GRIM-OLD DUNGEON

THE CHATEAU D'IF, THE PRISON OF EDMOND DANTES.

It is built on a tiny rocky island in the Mediterranean Sea, this massive, gloomy jail immortalized by Dumas in "Monte Cristo."

J. E. Jenner gives a description of the castle made famous by Alexander Dumas in his novel of "Monte Cristo." "Who has not read the 'Count of Monte Cristo' and formed an opinion as to its possibilities? I had my doubts regarding its truthfulness, for the terrible tale seems to appear exaggerated and impossible, but I am now convinced that Dumas has intended to place before us a fairly accurate picture of the gruesome prison of bygone days. "During my travels in South France, while stopping at Marseilles, I had an opportunity to join a small party on a steamer plying between the city and a group of islands in the Mediterranean sea belonging to France. The smallest of this group, a solid rock, not more than a quarter of a mile in circumference, rising almost upright out of the water and accessible only on one side by steps hewn into the rock, is known as the Isle d'If."

"On this rock is built the celebrated prison, or castle, the chateau d'If, which Dumas has immortalized in his 'Monte Cristo.' "The keep, or dungeon, was constructed in 1529 by King Francis I. to imprison his captives after the victorious battles with his adversary, the Duke of Bourbon, and subsequently used for centuries by the later kings as a state prison. It was known at that time as the 'bastille of the south.' "The outside walls are fifteen feet thick. In the middle is a small opening sufficient to give light to the entrances of fourteen encircling cells, which are divided by partition walls ten feet thick and can be entered only by one small opening from the interior court."

"Directly opposite the entrance to the court is the cell which was occupied by Edmond Dantes, made famous by Alexander Dumas as the hero—the Count of Monte Cristo. Dantes and the Abbe Faria, who was sentenced by order of the pope as a conspirator, each passed sixteen years of their lives in these cells. "The suffering of these and other unhappy prisoners who were confined here must have been horrible. The cells lack air and light. The walls, ceiling and floor are of solid stone, and escape was utterly impossible, it being a veritable sepulcher. "In going through the prison one feels that from behind these walls you hear the cry of suffering, the last breath and rattle of those who died in despair. "All of the other cells are labeled with the names of the most prominent prisoners who had been incarcerated therein. Among these were: "Bernardet, a rich trader, who had been arrested on suspicion of having designs against Cardinal Richelieu. He refused to die of starvation, and for eleven days refused to eat or drink. With a piece of charcoal he wrote on the wall the torture which he endured. He died on the twelfth day. "John Paul, a sailor, for slapping his commander, died in 1779 after thirty-one years of captivity. "Marquis de Lavelette, the minister of finance under Louis VIII, for disloyalty to the king. "Albert Campo, for having published the secret of a prison which he had discovered. "Paul and Louis Martel, imprisoned for life on suspicion of murder. "Bolskov, a religious fanatic, who made an attempt upon the life of a Protestant nobleman. "Lajolais, for an attempt to assassinate Consul Napoleon before he became emperor. "Prince Casimir, brother of Ladislaus VII, king of Poland, imprisoned by Napoleon I. on having betrayed the French and serving the Spanish. "Louis Philippe d'Orleans, father of King Louis Philippe, for siding with the revolutionists in 1793. "Mirabeau, for general insubordination, dueling and publishing inflammatory writings against the royalists. "Chevallier de Ballesteros, consul from Spain at Bayonne, imprisoned by order of Napoleon I. for opposing and interfering with the introduction of the Napoleonic law codes. "This castle was crowded with political prisoners sentenced during and immediately before the revolution of 1789, when it was possible for the leaders to order the arrest and imprisonment of any citizen without trial and upon suspicion or 'trumped up' charges. "Napoleon I. during his early reign sentenced many of his opponents to this isolated dungeon. "In 1858 over 400 persons, principally political agitators, were imprisoned here for an attempted plot to overthrow the government, and as late as 1871, during the commune, 500 were massed together in this limited space, sentenced as participants in the revolt against the government. "Since France has become a republic new prisons have been erected throughout the land, and the dungeon on the Isle d'If is now deserted, but its dark and gruesome history of the past can never be blotted out. "I left it with an indelible impression after having been conducted through the empty prison cells."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Unwilling Scholar.
Ma—Willie, what's your little brother crying about? Willie—Jist 'cause he don't want to learn anything. I jist took his candy and showed him how to eat it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Read The Journal's Want Ads.

Ayer's Pills.

Get up with a headache? Bad taste in your mouth? Not much appetite for breakfast? Then you have too much bile in your system. Wake up your liver! Get rid of this bile! T. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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One dozen Cans Corn	90c

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